Order No. P. 4969—Legis. 35-36-1, dated Bangalore, the 13th February 1937.

Ordered that the accompanying Regulation for the regulation of Wireless Telegraphy in Mysore which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on the fourth day of February 1937, be published as Regulation No. IV of 1937, in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.

M. VENKATESA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

REGULATION No. IV OF 1937.

(Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the Fourth day of February 1937.)

A Regulation for the regulation of Wireless Telegraphy in Mysore.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the establishment, maintenance, working and possession of wireless telegraphy apparatus in Mysore; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Mysore Wireless Telegraphy Regulation, 1937.

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(1) "Wireless communication" means the making, transmitting or receiving of telegraphic, telephonic or other communications by means of electricity or magnetism without the use of wires or other continuous electrical conductors between the transmitting and the receiving apparatus;

(2) "Wireless telegraphy apparatus" means any apparatus, appliance, instrument or material used or capable of use in wireless communication, and includes

any article determined by rule made under section 13 to be wireless telegraphy apparatus, but does not include any such apparatus, appliance, instrument or material commonly used for other electrical purposes, unless it has been specially designed or adapted for wireless communication or forms part of some apparatus, appliance, instrument or material specially so designed or adapted, nor any article determined by rule made under section 13 not to be wireless telegraphy apparatus; and

(3) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under section 13.

Prohibition of possession of wireless telegraphy apparatus without license.

3. Save as provided by section 4, no person shall establish, maintain, work or possess wireless telegraphy apparatus except under and in accordance with a license issued under this Regulation.

Power of Government to exempt persons from provisions of the Regulation.

4. The Government may by rules made under this Regulation exempt any person or any class of persons from the provisions of this Regulation either generally or subject to prescribed conditions, or in respect of specified wireless telegraphy apparatus.

Licenses

5. (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute the authority who shall be competent to issue licenses to establish, maintain, work or possess wireless telegraphy apparatus under this Regulation. Such authority may issue licenses in such manner, subject to such restrictions and conditions and subject to such payments, as may be prescribed.

Revocation of Licenses.

(2) The Government or the authority constituted under sub-section (1) may, at any time, revoke any license granted thereunder on the breach of any of the conditions therein contained, or in default of payment of any consideration payable thereunder.

Power for Government to take possession on occurrence of public emergency.

6. (1) On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Government or any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Government, may

(*a*) take temporary possession of any wireless telegraphy apparatus established, maintained, worked or possessed by any person licensed under this Regulation; or

(*b*) order that any wireless communication or class of wireless communications to or from any person or class of persons or relating to any subject shall not be transmitted by any wire-

less telegraphy apparatus or shall be intercepted or detained, or disclosed to the Government or an officer thereof mentioned in the order.

(2) If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency or whether any act done under sub-section (1) was in the interest of the public safety, a certificate signed by a Secretary to he Government shall be conclusive proof on this point.

Penalty for illegal possession.

7. Whoever possesses any wireless telegraphy apparatus in contravention of the provisions of section 3 shall be punished, in the case of the first offence, with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and in the case of a second or subsequent offence with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees.

Pienalty for illegal establishment.

8. Whoever establishes, maintains or works wireless telegraphy apparatus in contravention of the provisions of section 3 shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for breach of condition.

9. If the holder of a license granted under section 3 contravenes any condition contained in his license, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and in the case of a second or subsequent offence with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees.

Power of search.

10. (1) The District Magistrate, or a Magistrate of the First Class or a Magistrate of the Second Class specially empowered by the Government in this behalf, may issue a warrant for the search, at any time between sunrise and sunset, of any building or place in which he has reason to believe that any wireless telegraphy apparatus in respect of which an offence punishable under this Regulation has been committed, is kept or concealed.

(2) The officer to whom a search warrant under sub-section (1) is addressed may enter any building, or place mentioned in the warrant and seize any wireless telegraphy apparatus in respect of which he has reason to believe an offence under this Regulation has been committed.

Confiscation of apparatus.

11. (1) If, in the trial of an offence under this Regulation, the accused is convicted, the Court shall decide whether any apparatus in respect of which an offence has been committed should be confiscated, and, if it so decides, may order confiscation accordingly.

Apparatus confiscated or having no owner to be property of Government.

(2) All wireless telegraphy apparatus confiscated under sub-section (1) and all wireless telegraphy apparatus having no ostensible owner shall be the property of the Government.

Power of court to direct payment of fines to prescribed authority.

12. A Court inflicting a fine as punishment for any offence under this Regulation or rules made thereunder may direct that the amount of the fine or any part of it shall be paid to the prescribed authority to be utilised for the benefit of any Broadcasting Service approved in this behalf by the Government.

Power of Government to make rules.

13. (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Regulation.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(*i*) determining that any article or class of articles shall be or shall not be wireless telegraphy apparatus for the purposes of this Regulation ;

(ii) the exemption of persons or classes of persons under section 4 from the provisions of this Regulation ;

(*iii*) the manner of and the conditions governing the issue, renewal, suspension and cancellation of licenses, the form of licenses, and the payments to be made for the issue and renewal of licenses ;

(*iv*) the maintenance of records containing details of the acquisition and disposal by sale or otherwise of wireless telegraphy apparatus possessed by dealers in wireless telegraphy apparatus ;

(*v*) the conditions governing the sale of wireless telegraphy apparatus by dealers in and manufacturers of such apparatus ; and

(*vi*) constituting the authority referred to in section 5.

(3) In making a rule under this section, the Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Dewan.

Order No. P. 4968—Legis. 36-36-1, dated Bangalore, the 13th February 1937.

Ordered that the accompanying Regulation further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926 which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the fourth day of February 1937, be published as Regulation No. V of 1937, in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.

M. VENKATESA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

REGULATION No. V OF 1937.

(Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 4th day of February 1937.)

Regulation to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition of section 58 A. After section 58, the following shall be added as section 58 A:—

"58 A (1). If the circumstances of any village or part of a village are, in the opinion of the Government, such that all or any of the provisions of this Regulation are unsuited thereto, the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt the village or part of the village from the operation of those provisions and thereupon those provisions shall not apply to the exempted village or part of the village until again applied thereto by a subsequent notification of the Government."

"(2). While any notification under the former part of sub-section (1) of this section is in force, the Government may make rules to provide for any matter dealt with by the provisions of this Regulation for the exempted areas to which the notification applies. Such rules when published in the official Gazette shall have the force of law."

MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Dewan.

Order No. P. 4986—Legis. 37-36-1, dated Bangalore, 15th February 1937.

Ordered that the accompanying Regulation to make provision for the setting up of Debt Conciliation Boards in Mysore to relieve Agriculturists from indebtedness, which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on the fourth day of February 1937, be published as Regulation No. VI of 1937, in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.

M. VENKATESA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

REGULATION No. VI OF 1937.

(*Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the fourth day of February 1937*).

A Regulation to make provision for the Setting up of Debt Conciliation Boards in Mysore to relieve Agriculturists from Indebtedness.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to relieve agriculturists from indebtedness by amicable settlement between them and their creditors; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Mysore Debt Conciliation Regulation, 1937.

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

(3) It shall come into force in such areas and on such dates as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

Definitions. 2. In this Regulation unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:

(*a*) the expressions "holder," "holding," "tenant" and "village" shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888;

(*b*) "agriculture" includes horticulture, the use of land for any purpose of husbandry inclusive of the keeping or breeding of live stock, poultry or bees, sericulture and the growing of fruits, vegetables and the like;

(*c*) "board" means a Debt Conciliation Board established under sub-section (1) of Section 3;

(*d*) "creditor" means a person to whom a debt is owing and includes a co-operative society;

(*e*) "debt" includes all liabilities owing to a creditor, in cash or kind, secured or unsecured, whether payable under a decree or order of a civil court or otherwise, and whether mature or not, but shall not include arrears of wages, land revenue or anything recoverable as an arrear of land revenue, rent as defined in the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, or any money for the recovery of which a suit is barred by limitation;

(*f*) "debtor" means a person—

(i) who earns his livelihood mainly by agriculture or who is a holder, whether he cultivates the land personally or otherwise; and

(ii) whose debts exceed one hundred rupees.

(*g*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Regulation;

(*h*) "secured debt" includes mortgage debt or any debt for which there is security, lien or charge on immovable property created by deed, statute or otherwise;

(*i*) "secured creditor" means a creditor who holds for his debt a security by way of mortgage, lien or charge on immovable property created by a deed, statute or otherwise.

Establishment of Debt Conciliation Boards.

3. (1) The Government may establish a Debt Conciliation Board for any district or part of a district. Such board shall consist of a Chairman and two members appointed by the Government which may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel any appointment or dissolve any board.

(2) The Chairman and every member of a board so established shall be appointed for a term not exceeding three years. Such Chairman or member may, on the expiration of the period for which he has been appointed, be again appointed for a futher term not exceeding three years.

(3) A board shall have such quorum as may be prescribed.

(4) Where the Chairman and members of a board are unable to agree, the opinion of the majority shall prevail. Where the board is equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

(5) When a board is dissolved or otherwise ceases to exist, the Government may, at any time establish another board for the area for which the former board was established and may declare the board newly established to be the successor in office of the board which has ceased to exist and such board shall exercise all the powers under the Regulation.

Application for settlement between debtor and his creditors.

4. (1) A debtor may make an application for the settlement of his debts to the board established for the local area within which he ordinarily resides, or if no board has been established for that local area, to the board established for any local area in which he holds immovable property, if any, but he shall not apply to more than one board.

(2) Unless the debtor has already made an application under sub-section (1), any of his creditors may make an application to a board to which the debtor might have applied under that sub-section.

(3) If applications for the settlement of the debts of the same debtor are made to more than one board, such applications shall, in accordance with rules made under this Regulation, be transferred to and dealt with by one board as one single application.

Verification of application.

5. Every application to a board shall be in writing and shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, for signing and verifying plaints.

Particulars to be stated in application.

6. (1) Every application made by a debtor to a board shall contain the following particulars, namely :—

(*a*) a statement that the debtor is unable to pay his debts ;

(*b*) the place where he resides ;

(*c*) the amount and particulars of all claims against him together with the names and residences of his creditors and, in the case of a creditor who is a minor or a lunatic, the name of his guardian or the person in whose charge the property of such creditor is, so far as they are known to, or can, by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence, be ascertained by him ; and

(*d*) particulars of the debtor's property, both movable and immovable (including claims due to him), a specification of the value

thereof and of the places where the same may be found and details of any mortgage, lien or charge subsisting thereon.

(2) Every application made by a creditor shall contain the following particulars, namely :—

(*a*) the place where the debtor resides; and
(*b*) the amount and particulars of his claim against such debtor.

Rejection of application.

7. The application shall be rejected if it does not comply with any of the requirements mentioned in sections 5 and 6.

The rejection of an application under this section shall not preclude the applicant from making a fresh application.

Procedure on application.

8. (1) On receipt of an application under section 4, the board shall unless it rejects the application under section 7 pass an order fixing a date and place for hearing the application.

(2) Notice of the order under sub-section (1) shall be sent by registered post to the debtor and creditors.

(3) If the application is made by a creditor, the debtor shall, on his appearance, furnish the particulars mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 6 and notice shall be sent to all the creditors specified by him.

Dismissal of application.

9. An application under section 4 may be dismissed by the board at any stage of the proceedings :

(*a*) if, for reasons to be stated in writing, the board does not consider it desirable or practicable to effect a settlement of debts ; or

(*b*) if, in the opinion of the board, the applicant fails to pursue his application with due diligence.

Provided that, when such applicant is a creditor, the board, instead of dismissing such application, may substitute the debtor or any other creditor, who shall thereafter be deemed to be the applicant for the purposes of this Regulation ; or

(*c*) if the application includes a claim which, in the opinion of the board, is collusive and intended to defraud any creditor.

Notice calling upon creditors to submit statements of debts.

10. (1) If, after examining the debtor, it is in the opinion of the board desirable to attempt to effect a settlement between him and his creditors, a notice shall be issued and served or published in the manner prescribed,

calling upon every creditor of the debtor to submit a statement of debts owed to such creditor by the debtor. Such statement shall be in writing and shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, for signing and verifying claims and shall be submitted to the board within two months from the date of service or publication of the notice as the case may be:

Provided that, if the board is satisfied that any creditor was, for good and sufficient cause, unable to comply with such directions, it may extent the period for the submission of his statement of the debt owed to him.

(2) Every debt of which a statement is not submitted to the board in compliance with the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be deemed for all purposes and all occasions to have been duly discharged:

Provided that, if a creditor proves to the satisfaction of the board or a civil court that the notice was not served on him or that he had no knowledge of the publication thereof or that for some other sufficient reason, he was unable to submit the statement, the board or court may revive the debt, if the creditor files an application in that behalf within two months after he becomes aware of the proceedings taken under this section:

Provided further, that a creditor shall not be entitled to apply under this sub-section to the board and to a civil court simultaneously or to apply to either the board or a civil court after having applied to the other.

Procedure on submission of statement of debts.

11. (1) Every creditor submitting a statement of the debts owed to him in compliance with a notice issued under sub-section (1) of section 10 shall furnish, along with such statement full particulars of all such debts and shall at the same time produce all documents, including entries in books of account on which he relies to support his claims, together with a true copy of every such document.

(2) The board shall, after marking for the purpose of identification every original document so produced and verifying the correctness of the copy, retain the copy and return the original to the creditor.

(3) If any document which is in the possession or under the control of the creditor is not produced by him as required by sub-section (1), the document shall not be admissible in evidence against the debtor in any suit

brought by the creditor or by any person claiming under him for the recovery of the debt.

Provided that, the board or the court shall have power to excuse for valid reasons any default or delay in producing the document and to grant reasonable time for producing the same in any proceeding pending before it.

Power of board to decide dispute as to the existence or amount of debts or assets.

12. (1) The board shall call upon the debtor and each creditor respectively to explain his case regarding each debt.

(2) If there is a dispute as to the existence or the amount of the debt due to any creditor or the assets of any debtor, the board may decide the matter after taking such evidence as may be adduced by all the parties concerned and such decision shall be binding on all parties in all proceedings before the board:

Provided that a decree of a civil court relating to a debt shall be conclusive evidence as to the existence and amount of the debt.

(3) The board shall prepare a complete schedule of the creditors and of the assets and liabilities of the debtor.

Power of board to require attendance of persons and production of documents.

13. (1) Subject to rules made under this Regulation, a board may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning aad examining of parties and witnesses and with the production of documents as are conferred on a civil court by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911.

(2) Any person present may be required by a board to furnish any information or to produce any document then and there in his possession or power.

Agreement of amicable settlement, its registration and effect.

14. (1) If the creditors to whom more than 50 per cent of the total amount of the debtor's debts is owing come to an amicable settlement with the debtor, such settlement shall forthwith be reduced to writing in the form of an agreement recording the amounts payable to such creditors and the manner in which and the times at which, they are to be paid. Such agreement, if considered equitable by the board, shall be read out and explained to the parties concerned, and shall be signed or otherwise authenticated by the board and the parties who have agreed to the amicable settlement:

Provided that, when a co-operative society is one of such creditors, no settlement, in so far as it affects the debts owing to such society, shall be valid without the previous approval in writing of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore;

Provided further that when a secured creditor does not agree to the settlement, such settlement shall not affect his rights to proceed against the secured property.

(2) An agreement made under sub-section (1) shall, within thirty days from the date of the making thereof, be registered under the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903, by the chairman of the board in such manner as may be prescribed and it shall then take effect as if it were a decree of a civil court, and be executable as such.

(3) For the purpose of the registration of an agreement under sub-section (2), the chairman of the board shall be deemed to be an officer of Government empowered to execute such agreement within the meaning of section 88 of the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903.

(4) If, after the making of an agreement under sub-section (1), any debt is revived by the board or a civil court under sub-section (2) of section 10, the agreement and all proceedings taken in pursuance thereof shall stand cancelled; the application under section 4 shall be deemed to have been received in the office of the board on the date of such revival; and all the provisions of the Regulation shall apply in respect of the application accordingly.

Properties exempt from attachment not to be taken into account.

15. In any scheme of debt conciliation under this Regulation such properties as are exempt from attachment under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, shall not be taken into account and shall be left to the judgment-debtor free from any liability for his debts.

Maximum amount allowable in satisfaction of a debt.

16. In any scheme of debt conciliation under this Regulation, no creditor shall be allowed a greater amount in satisfaction of both principal and interest than twice the amount of the principal and if the debt was incurred before the first day of June 1935 twice the amount due on the said date.

Power of board to dismiss application.

17. If no amicable settlement is arrived at under sub-section (1) of section 14 within 12 months from the date of the application under section 4, the board shall dismiss the application.

Recovery of sums due under agreement.

18. (1) If a debtor defaults in paying any amount due in accordance with the terms of an agreement registered under sub-section (2) of section 14, such amount shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue on the application of the creditor made to the Deputy Commissioner within ninety days from the date of default.

(2) Where the Deputy Commissioner fails to recover as an arrear of land revenue any part of such amount, he shall certify that it is irrecoverable and thereupon the agreement shall cease to subsist.

(3) Where an agreement ceases to subsist, any amount which was payable under such agreement but has not been paid shall be recoverable as if a decree of a civil court had then been passed for its payment.

Grant of certificate by board in respect of certain debts.

19. (1) Where, during the hearing of any application made under section 4, any creditor refuses to agree to an amicable settlement, the board shall, if it is of opinion that the debtor has made such creditor a fair offer which the creditor ought reasonably to accept, grant the debtor a certificate, in such form as may be prescribed in respect of the debts owed by him to such creditor.

The board, in coming to a decision whether the offer made is fair or not, may take into consideration—

(i) the fall or rise in the value of land and its produce, in the locality;
(ii) the amount of consideration actually received;
(iii) the reasonableness of the rates of interest;
(iv) the onerous condition, if any, subject to which the loan was granted;
(v) whether at any time, the creditor or the debtor was offered settlement of the debt in full or part and if so what the terms were; and
(vi) any other particulars which the board thinks it desirable to take into account.

Power of court to disallow cost or interest.

(2) Where any creditor sues in a civil court for the recovery of a debt in respect of which a certificate has been granted under sub-section (1), the court shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any law for the time being in force, not allow the plaintiff any costs in such suit, or any interest on the debt after the date of such certificate in excess of simple interest at 6 per cent per annum on the principal amount due on the date of such certificate.

Decrees in suit after registration of agreement not to be executed.

(3) Where after the registration of an agreement under sub-section (2) of section 14, any unsecured creditor sues for the recovery of a debt (other than a debt incurred subsequent to such agreement) in respect of which a certificate has been granted under sub-section (1), or any creditor sues for the recovery of a debt incurred after the date of such agreement, any decree passed in such suit

shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, not be executed as against the assets, if any, set apart in the agreement for the satisfaction of the agreed debts until all amounts recorded as payable under such agreement have been paid.

Bar of Civil Suits.

20. No civil court shall entertain--

(*a*) any suit in respect of --

(i) any matter pending before a board ; or

(ii) the validity of any procedure or the legality of any agreement made under this Regulation ; or

(iii) the recovery of any debt recorded as wholly or partly payable under an agreement registered under sub-section (2) of section 14 from any person who, as a debt or, was party to such agreement whether such agreement is subsisting or not ; or

(iv) the recovery of any debt which has been deemed to have been duly discharged under sub-section (2) of Section 10 except a debt which is revived under the proviso to that sub-section ;

(*b*) any application to execute a decree the execution of which is suspended under sub-section (3) of section 19.

Avoidance of certain transfers of debtor's property.

21. Every transfer of property made, with intent to defeat or delay the creditors of the debtor, after an application has been made to a board under section 4 and until the agreement registered in respect of such application has ceased to subsist, shall be voidable at the option of any creditor so defeated or delayed.

Alienation made with sanction of board not to be considered as a fraudulent preference.

22. Any alienation of land for a fair price made with the sanction of the board in pursuance of or to carry out the agreement mentioned in section 14 shall not be considered as a fraudulent preference under the Mysore Insolvency Regulation, 1925, nor shall such alienation be voidable under section 53 of the Transfer of Property Regulation, 1918.

Bar of appeal or revision.

23. No appeal or application for revision shall lie against any order passed by a board.

Power of board to review its order.

24. A board may, on the application from any person interested made within ninety days of the passing of an order, review any order passed by it and pass such order in reference thereto as it thinks fit.

Provided that, no order shall be varied or reversed unless notice has been given to the persons interested to appear and he heard in support of such order.

Appearance of party before board by agent or by legal practitioner.

25. In any proceedings before a board, any party may appear in person or by an agent authorized in writing or, with the permission of the board, by a legal practitioner.

Suspension of pending application or suit.

26. When an application has been made to a board under section 4, any suit or other proceedings then pending before a civil court in respect of any debt for the settlement of which application has been made shall be suspended until the board has dismissed the application.

Submission of reports by boards regarding sums due to Government.

27. Where in the course of an inquiry into an application made under section 4 a board finds that there is any sum owing to Government on account of loans advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation, 1890 or otherwise, the board shall report this fact through the Deputy Commissioner to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Computation of period of limitation for suits and proceedings.

28. (1) In calculating the period of limitation for any suit filed in, or, proceedings before, a civil court for the recovery of a debt which was the subject of any proceedings under this Regulation, the time during which such proceedings were pending as well as the time taken for the obtaining of certified copies of the order of the board shall be excluded.

(2) The period during which proceedings under this Regulation have been pending including the actual period fixed in the agreement for payment of all the debts shall, in all suits filed or proceedings taken, in civil courts to recover debts, be excluded from computation under section 48 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, or under the Mysore Limitation Regulation, 1911.

Members of board deemed to be public servants.

29. The members of a board shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore.

Power to make rules.

30. In addition to any power specially conferred by this Regulation, the Government may make rules not inconsistent with this Regulation—

(*a*) prescribing the quorum for, and regulating the procedure before a board;

(*b*) prescribing the manner in which notices shall be issued and served or published under sub-section (1) of section 10;

(*c*) prescribing the charges to be made by a board for anything done under this Regulation and the persons by whom and the manner in which such charges shall be paid;

(*d*) prescribing the records to be kept and the returns to be made by a board;

(*e*) prescribing the allowances, if any, to be paid to the chairman and members of a board;

(*f*) regulating the power of a board to summon parties and witnesses under section 13 and the grant of expenses to witnesses;

(*g*) prescribing the place at which and the manner in which an agreement shall be registered under sub-section (2) of section 14;

(*h*) prescribing the form of certificate to be granted under sub-section (2) of section 18 or sub-section (1) of section 19; and

(*i*) generally, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Regulation.

General provisions regarding rules.

31. (1) All rules made by Government under section 30 shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

(2) In making any rule, Government may direct that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, where the breach is a continuing one, with further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after the first breach.

MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Dewan.

Printed by the Superintendent at the Government Press, Bangalore.